Amendment Under Article 34

International Application No. PCT/KR2003/001187

Applicant: KWANGWOON FOUNDATION et al.

Title: Exceptional   Pronunciation Dictionary Generation Method
For the Automatic Pronunciation Generation in Korean

-Description of Amendment-

2. Correct the title of invention to "METHOD OF GENERATING AN
   EXCEPTIONAL PRONUNCIATION DICTIONARY FOR AUTOMATIC
   KOREAN PRONUNCIATION GENERATOR"

   Please replace the clean version of description (page 1) with the sheet
   enclosed herewith.

~~EXCEPTIONAL PRONUNCIATION DICTIONARY GENERATION METHOD~~
~~FOR THE AUTOMATIC PRONUNCIATION GENERATION IN KOREAN~~

METHOD OF GENERATING AN EXCEPTIONAL PRONUNCIATION DICTIONARY FOR AUTOMATIC KOREAN PRONUNCIATION GENERATOR

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method of generating an exceptional pronunciation dictionary for automatic Korean pronunciation generator in a Text-to-Speech system or in an automatic speech recognition system.

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BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

Conventionally, a method for automatic Korean pronunciation generator as shown in FIG. 1 comprises the steps of analyzing and pre-processing inputted text; analyzing morphemes of the text; tagging POS (part of speech); and generating

15 pronunciations based on an exceptional pronunciation dictionary and a part of regular rules for changing phonemes. The automatic Korean pronunciation generator is characterized by two parts: the dictionary of exceptional words and the part of regular rules for changing phonemes. The exceptional words have been recorded in the dictionary for exceptional words in a simple and random manner,

20 whereas the researches on the regular rules for changing phonemes have been actively progressed.

One example of regular rules is the Fortition of lenis consonant[i], e.g., a Korean word '극비(kIkpi)' is pronounced as [극삐(kIkbi)]. Thus, it is the Fortition rule that the Korean letter 'ㅂ(p)' after 'ㄱ(k)' is pronounced as [ㅃ(b)]. The Fortition

25 rule actually includes that 'ㄷ(t), ㄱ(k), ㅅ(s), ㅈ(c)' as well as 'ㅂ(p)' after 'ㄱ(k)' are respectively pronounced as [ㄸ(d), ㄲ(g), ㅆ(S), ㅉ(z)]. When a Korean

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